

\$1,557,086.040 Paid on German Reparations

Commission Report Shows
Only \$284,204,280 in
Cash Received. Mostly
Absorbed by Occupation

Total Is Scarcely Dented

Method Has Failed. View in
Paris: Policy of Solidar-
ity and Generosity Urged

By Wilbur Forrest
Special Cable to The Tribune

PARIS, March 7.—The Allied Repara-
tions Commission, in a statement to-
day showing to what extent Germany
has met her bills in the first three
years of peace brings out that up to
December 31, 1921, the Berlin govern-
ment had paid to the Allies a total
of \$1,557,086,040, of which only \$284,
204,280 was in actual cash.

The grand total of Germany's pay-
ments is made up of (1) remittances in
cash and securities, (2) deliveries in
kind, and (3) the value of state rail-
roads, public buildings, forests and
petash mines in Alsace-Lorraine and
elsewhere.

The \$284,204,280 in cash goes only to
pay for the cost of maintaining the
armies of occupation on the Rhine
up to May, 1921, and Belgium's pri-
ority rights. France and England have
received no cash at all on their repara-
tion account. Of the \$1,000,000,000
owed the liquidation of the debt of
\$90,042,080, the value of the Alsace-
Lorraine properties, cannot be counted
as liquid assets, because these prop-
erties cannot be disposed of immediately
and the proceeds divided among the
Allies. The ratio of division is 33 per
cent for France, 22 per cent for Great
Britain, 10 per cent for Italy, 8
per cent for Belgium, and the balance
divided among the smaller Allies.

New Debt Made in Debt

Thus Germany, in three years, has
paid the Allies less than \$300,000,000
toward the liquidation of the debt of
\$1,000,000,000 fixed under the terms
of the Treaty of Versailles.

The Allied Ministers of Finance will
meet at the Quai d'Orsay to-day to
divide up the cash payments Germany
made in 1921, as well as those she is
expected to make in 1922. No difficulty
in this division is expected, as it is
generally agreed that Germany's aim
to be paid for the Allied army of
occupation and the second is that of
Belgium. About \$300,000,000 is still
due Belgium.

Former Premier Briand at the Cannes
conference induced Premier Lloyd
George to sacrifice \$28,000,000 for the
cost of the French army on the Rhine,
but the British government under-
stands that the French will not insist
on this concession at to-morrow's meet-
ing, as they are anxious to satisfy
Belgium, which will be represented at
the division by Premier Theunis. Great
Britain's delegate is Sir Robert S.
Lorne, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Premier Poincaré's reparations pol-
icy is expected to be the feature of the
meeting. He contends that the Repara-
tions Commission should be endowed
with full power to collect Germany's
bill in the future and should be em-
powered to establish a strict control
over all German sources of revenue.
The Premier will contend that the con-
stant bickering on the subject among
the Allies have brought bad results,
and he will bring up the Reparation
Commission's report to show the ridi-
culously small amount of cash col-
lected from Germany in the last three
years.

Commenting on the reparation prob-
lem, the semi-official "Le Temps"
says:

"Germany, whose war bill payments
are being divided in advance, is not
handing them in a way that makes the
division of her problems easier. It is
not only that the German people want
to avoid making the payments. The
Allies are to blame also for trying to
remedy the German difficulties by de-
voting their energies to curing the
symptoms rather than the disease. It
is true that the disease is Germany's
unwillingness or inability to pay."

German Difficulty Analyzed

The newspaper asserts that the
symptoms Germany is suffering from
are lack of capital, financial
disorganization and inability to obtain
foreign loans with the mark more and
more depreciated. It continues:

"In order to cure these symptoms dis-
appear it is necessary to attack the
disease. Among the necessary measures
an international loan is the most im-
portant. Germany where shall we
start? We need credit. We need the
selling prices of her goods in order to
aid other countries that are suffering
from unemployment. She complied, but
the German government has not
expended the money. It has only ag-
gravated Germany's situation. It is
high time to employ another method.
A policy of solidarity and generosity
only can save the interests of Europe
one, while egoism will bring the world
to ruin. Without waiting for the United
States to take the lead it is neces-
sary for some nation to take the ini-
tiative and remit the debts its allies
owe."

Spanish Cabinet Quits After Political Clash

King Calls on Speaker of De-
puties to Form a New
Ministry

MADRID, March 7. (By The Asso-
ciated Press).—The trouble in the Span-
ish Cabinet which had been in evi-
dence for several days reached a crisis
to-day when, just before the ministers
were to appear before the Cortes with
financial propositions of a far-
reaching nature, Premier Maura
announced that his Liberal associates
had decided to withdraw their support
and that consequently the Cabinet
would be unable to retain office.

During the afternoon King Alfonso
summoned upon Senor Sanchez Guerra,
Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies,
to form a new ministry. Former Pre-
mier Romanones asserted that the
Crisis would be of short duration.

Romanones, talking to the
newspapers afterward, declared
that Maura had been unable to con-
tinue in office because the difference
in opinion between himself and the
Cortes on the subject of the restora-
tion of the constitutional guarantees
was irreconcilable.

Jury Declares Schaefer Found Dead in Cellar, a Suicide

FREEDOLD, N. J., March 7.—Charles
A. Schaefer, an Equitable Life Insur-
ance auditor, who was found dead with
a bullet wound in his head in the cellar
of his home here on last Thursday
morning, was declared a suicide by a
coroner's jury this afternoon.
It was brought out at the inquest
that Schaefer had transferred his au-
tomobile and all the money he had in
the Freedhold Bank to his wife the day
before he ended his life. His wife, on
hearing of his death, had said nothing
to her about contemplating
taking his own life but she said she
knew that he had suffered reverses in
stock transactions.

Bootleggers Combine To Boost Liquor Prices

SPOKANE, Wash., March 7.—
In defiance of the laws against
combinations in restraint of
trade, to say nothing of the Vol-
stead act, bootleggers of Spokane
have organized to boost the price
of liquor, it was announced to-
day at Police Headquarters.

At a meeting at the home of a
prominent citizen a price of \$8
to \$10 a quart for Scotch and gin,
with a special bargain rate of
three quarts for \$25, was agreed
upon, it was said. American
whisky and fancy liquors, it was
explained, would come higher.

The police said they were help-
less in the matter since the mem-
bers of the Associated Retail
Bootleggers of Spokane, as the
members of the organization term
themselves, failed when they met
to take with them samples of
their wares.

Housing Aids Will Resign If Bills Fail

(Continued from page one)

and workers in the building industry.
The men are now working under a tem-
porary agreement running to April 1,
the regular contract with the employ-
ers expired March 1. The men say
they are in favor of Mr. Undermyer's
suggestion that the wages working
conditions questions be settled by an
arbitration board of seven persons,
three representing each side, and one
impartial arbitrator. Nothing, how-
ever, has been done so far.

Insurance Lobby Active

After a Brief Correspondence

ALBANY, March 7.—Insurance
agents from all parts of up state de-
livered their representatives in the Leg-
islature to-day with telegrams urging
the passage of the Lockwood bill per-
mitting life insurance com-
panies to invest up to 10 per cent of
their assets in apartment houses where
the monthly rental would not exceed
\$2.

This is the first appearance in the
open of any of the underground lobby
which has been opposing the Lockwood
committee, with the exception of two
representatives of profiteering land-
lords. The lobby has been working
here chiefly through a small group of
legislators and other officials.

Senator Lockwood to-night char-
acterized the lobby as the most dis-
graceful that ever sought to influence
the state Legislature.
"The sole purpose of the bill," said
Senator Lockwood, "is to provide
homes for the unfortunate rent payers
together in such a manner as to
menace the health and morals of the
state. The sole purpose of the lobby
is to prevent these homes from being
built, so that they can continue their
profiteering."

Message Promised, Then Setback

Senator Lockwood said that last Fri-
day he was informed by the legislative
leaders that the bill, which is purely
permissive, and in no sense mandatory,
would be passed this week.
"Something happened during the
week-end," said Senator Lockwood.
"What it was I do not know. But I
suspect. The effect of what happened
over the week-end is that this bill,
and all measures other than those
amending present rent laws, and ex-
tending them for another two years,
are again dead."

Even the reporting out of the amend-
ments to the rent laws and the ten-
sion of them did not mollify Sena-
tor Lockwood.

"The five bills reported out to-day,"
he said, "are only a further check on
the profiteering landlord. They will not
build homes. The bill the lobby is try-
ing to kill will build homes and build
them at once."

It is admitted that one member of
the Legislature is running around the
lobbies frantically appealing for votes
against this bill, which it enacted into
law will accomplish more toward re-
lieving the congestion in New York
city than any thing we have done or can
do for some time to come.

Exorbitant Interest Rates

"The opposition is due to the fact
that one big company, which has been
forced by the commission to have exor-
bitant rates of interest from build-
ers, does not want to go out of the
shock business, which it would have
to do if this bill became a law. The
company will refer to has upward of
200,000 policyholders in New York City
alone."

It is admitted that the fate of the
measures lies in the hands of Governor
Miller. The Assembly Committee on
Insurance stands ready to kill the one
measure which will bring immediate
relief to the housing shortage.
As a last resort Senator Lockwood
and his associates will appeal to Gov-
ernor Miller for emergency measures
urging the enactment of the Lockwood
committee bills which the lobby is
fighting.

Favor Extension to 1924

The amendments to the existing rent
laws, which were reported favorably
to-day, extend the laws to February 1,
1924; extend the tax exemption law so
as to extend the time to commence con-
struction in order to obtain exemption
until April 1, 1923; provide that for
the purpose of determining reasonableness
of rent the assessed valuation of
premises shall be presumptive evidence
of the actual value; provide for the
return of jury fees that have been
paid by tenants whose cases are not
tried separately; provide for the dis-
missal of an action with costs in favor
of the tenant.

U. S. to Train Army to Win Wars by Bold, Dashing Attack

WASHINGTON, March 7.—American
troops are to be trained to attack an
enemy, not merely to hold their
ground. A circular issued to corps
commanders prescribing the gen-
eral nature of the field work for re-
serve officers during their fifteen-day
training period, says:
"About one-half of the twelve exer-
cises should deal with the attack, one-
fourth with the defense and the rest
with observation and security."
The circular is an elaboration for
purpose of reserve training of basic
War Department regulation as to all
army training. It outlines the "doc-
trines, principles and methods" of mili-
tary training from which officers may
not depart. Setting out the "doctrine
of war," the regulation says:
"Decision to go to war having been
made, operations will be carried into
hostile territory, and every resource
of the nation—mental, moral and
physical—will be utilized to bring
about a definite, speedy and successful
conclusion."
The mission of the army and its
primary objective is said to be the de-
struction of the enemy's armed forces,
and the regulation adds:
"This demands that the strategical
and tactical offensive be taken and
maintained until a decision is reached."
The strategical and tactical de-
fense is authorized only as a temporary
measure to meet requirements of the
principle of economy of force.
Again, under "methods of war," the
regulation declares:
"All methods must be bold and ag-
gressive and marked with a resolute
determination and tenacity to impose
our will upon the enemy."
"The army must definitely under-
stand that there are no other means to
a definite end—offensive warfare—and
every individual in the military serv-
ice must be imbued with the spirit of
the offensive."

Gigantic Plesiosaurus Crawled Out of Flask, Scientists Hint

Fiery Patagonian Tipler May Have Resurrected
Aquatic Lizard From Ten-Million-Year-Old
Grave; Mysteries Occur, Says Dr. Hornaday

That the gigantic aquatic lizard re-
ported by Professor Clement Onelli,
of Buenos Ayres, to have been ob-
served by a British huntsman in a sub-
Andean lake in Patagonia was a be-
lated plesiosaurus of the Secondary,
or Mesozoic, period, which left this
earth behind 10,000,000 years ago, was
very much doubted by scientific men
here yesterday. They did not believe
that even Patagonia, where liquor is
still drunk openly, could be so far
from us as to have a plesiosaurus
dominated within its borders.

Yet, while doubting, they were not
willing to go so far as to class the
English hunter with the beach hotel
agent, who sees sea serpents on
bright summer days. As Dr. William
T. Hornaday, of the Biological Amer-
ican Museum of Natural History, said
it was barely possible, but extremely
improbable, if not practically impos-
sible, to imagine a plesiosaurus or
any of its relations these days, even
in Patagonia.

It was more improbable, he said,
than the report a couple of years ago
that a brontosaurus had been found in
the state of Colorado. The last seen of the plesio-
saurus was "way back in middle cru-
staceous times," Dr. Lucas said.
"If the report of the existence of the
like the tortoise of the Nile, which
are four or five feet long, or like
the Kansas chelonian we found some
time ago, which was nine feet
long, in the Patagonian lake, it is
possible that the hunter might have
seen its long, serpentine neck stick-
ing above the water," Dr. Lucas added.
"But we do not know that there are
any. I do not intend to guess as to
what the hunter saw. They have
very dry drinks in those tropical
countries."

Of the defendant in cases brought in
of the wrong district, giving the costs to
the tenant where the landlord does not
succeed in recovering more than the
amount previously paid by the tenant;
the absence of the rent regardless of
whether he has paid three successive
monthly installments when due; re-
quire the landlord to give thirty days
notice of the increase in rent, and
provide that after the foreclosure of
a mortgage tenants shall not be dis-
possessed, except in cases where dis-
possession proceedings are maintainable.
All these provisions are embraced in
the bill that after the foreclosing of
the Lockwood committee.

Says Transit Lines Planned Crowded Cars

(Continued from page one)

"Do you know that the city cut down
the number of cars operated from fif-
teen to five?" asked Clarence J.
Shearn, counsel to the commission.
"There was no operating reason for
that should be done," said Mr. Turner.
"Do you also that as an argument
for municipal operation, Mr. Turner?"
"I certainly should not," said he.

City Cut Down Service

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Flatbush Line Praised

The Flatbush Avenue line in Brook-
lyn got a good word from the engineer
in a line meeting its traffic require-
ments, with rush hour loadings of but
102 per cent.
The Transit Commission yesterday
notified the Interborough Rapid Transit
Company and the New York Consoli-
dated Railroad Company and the New
York Municipal Railway Corporation,
the latter two companies being the
operators of the rapid transit lines of the
B. R. T. system, to appear before the
commission at 10:30 next Wednesday
at which time the commission will in-
quire into the question of determining
whether the "regulations, practices,
equipment, appliances or service" of
these companies are "unjust, unreason-
able, unsafe, improper or inadequate."
The commission is also to receive
hearing order directed to the Brooklyn
companies.

Chairman McAneny announced that
the commission would attend the legis-
lative session of the city and its com-
missioners in Albany to-day.
Commissioner Harkness made public
yesterday a letter to Benjamin Horwitz,
president of the Smith Street Mer-
chants' Association in Brooklyn, in-
viting him to appear before the commis-
sion to the tentative re-routing plan for
Brooklyn surface lines. The tentative
plan proposes the abandonment of the
old Smith Street line in Brooklyn, and
to this the merchants object. Commis-
sioner Harkness says that the tentative
plan has not foreclosed the case and
that the commission will be glad to re-
ceive criticisms from the Smith Street
merchants.

British Jobless Increase

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, March 7.—The number of
unemployed persons in England is so
much greater than was provided for
in the government's budget of insur-
ance against illness that some pro-
vision must be made to take care of the
deficit. The Ministry of Labor warned
to-day. Either the size of the pay-
ment which the government makes
weekly to each unemployed person must
be reduced or the scale of contribu-
tions made to the fund by employers
and workers must be increased, it was
said.

Funds to meet unemployment are
rapidly being exhausted. The govern-
ment made its calculations to take care
of unemployed persons up to 1,200,000,
but the number of idle in England is
now approaching 2,000,000.

The DIET during & after INFLUENZA

Get the ORIGINAL
Red Mill Rich Milk
Extract
Nutritious
Digestible
Instantly prepared—no cooking
Used successfully over 1/2 century

On the Sixth Avenue Elevated dur-
ing the first two months of 1922 there
were 130 express passengers for every
100 seats during rush, thirty-six more
than in 1921, according to the chief en-
gineer. Local service during non-rush
hours, when express trains were with-
drawn, reached a loading of 182 per
cent, 16 per cent more than 1921.

On the Ninth Avenue elevated the
local rush hour loading was 104 per
cent and express rush hour loading 176
per cent.
On the Second Avenue elevated dur-
ing the rush hour on the express ser-
vice there fifty-eight strapangers, be-
hind the 100 seats being taken, while
at the same time on the local lines
there were twenty-eight.

On the Third Avenue line during the
rush hours 104 persons stood, while 100
were seated, a condition 40 per cent
above that in 1921. On the local trains
in the same period there were two
seats to spare in every 100.
In Brooklyn on the Fulton Street ele-
vated the loading showed 183 per cent
during the rush hour and on the new
Brighton Beach line 198 per cent, which
meant almost two people standing for
every one seated. On the latter line,
even during the non-rush hours, the
loading was 117 per cent, a 48 per cent
increase over the figures of 1921 on the
old Brighton Beach line.

On the Myrtle Avenue elevated line,
according to Mr. Turner's figures, the
degree of crowding was being reduced
from the 183 per cent loadings during the 1922
inspection, as against 202 per cent in
1921. More trains per hour could easily
have been put on the line.
Lexington Avenue elevated lines in
Brooklyn during rush hours showed

Dempsey and Edison Voted Prize Successes

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

ASBURY PARK, March 7.—
Thomas A. Edison and Jack
Dempsey were to-day disclosed as
the highest types of America's
successful men, the former in the
educated and the latter in the un-
educated class, in the opinion of
a majority of members of a He-
brew debating society here.

They took a vote on it. Neither
Mr. Edison nor Mr. Dempsey was
present.

Free Staters Rush Troops Into Limerick

(Continued from page one)

Wide open and a general election would
be impossible.
The Tribune correspondent was in
the area of revolt a week ago, and was
then impressed with the much greater
opposition to a treaty that exists in
County Tipperary, Limerick, Kerry
and Clare than is evident in Dublin.

Kerry is a republican stronghold. In
the Limerick the proprietor of the hotel at
which the correspondent stayed was an
American who was following Ramon de
Valera, at that time on his campaign
tour, against leaving any personal
papers in the hotel rooms or
writing anything in news dispatches
that might give offense to the republi-
cans.

When the numerous members of
Clonmel and Tipperary first started
the authorities at Dublin were disposed
to discount them as inconsequential,
but this view was changed and the
Free Staters are finally worried over
the danger that this part of Ireland
may get out of hand.

The British government also is
watching developments closely, but ad-
heres to the view that steps to put
down the mutiny must be taken by the
Free State Cabinet rather than by the
London authorities.

The danger of a new outbreak on the
Ulster frontier has apparently disap-
peared and the Belfast Cabinet be-
lieves that the precautions taken there
against Sinn Fein now can be dropped.

Plans for a campaign in America in
favor of the Anglo-Irish treaty are to
be launched to-morrow with the de-
parture from Queenstown for New
York of the Irish republican leader,
James Connolly. He is being accom-
panied by the Irish republican leader,
James Connolly, in company with James
O'Donnell and Professor Smiddy, of Cork.
They will make the drive for support
in the United States. Connolly, who
fought in the Easter rebellion in 1916
and was a commandant in the republi-
can army when the truce was signed,
is considered a leading authority on
the Irish language. He is a writer of
considerable prominence.

DUBLIN, March 7.—Five hundred of
the Irish republican army forces from
East Clare and East Limerick arrived
in Limerick to-night. They are quar-
tered in two barracks.

Negotiations Are Begun

LIMERICK, March 7. (By The Asso-
ciated Press).—Richard Mulcahy, Min-
ister of Defense in the Dail Eireann
Cabinet, and other persons from the
provisional headquarters in Dublin, ar-
rived in Limerick to-day, including Ad-
jutant General O'Sullivan, and began
negotiations with the republican
troops. Although no progress has been
made in communication with the insur-
gents, and they have arrived at an un-
derstanding that neither side to the
controversy will interfere with the
other at the present time.

BELFAST, March 7. (By The Asso-
ciated Press).—Four deaths resulted
to-day from a continuation of the dis-
orders which have been in progress
since last week. Two boys were killed
when the military fired into a crowd in
Hanover Street, a man was killed on
Perry Hill and another man was shot
dead this evening in Stephen Street. A
number of persons were injured during
the day and to-night.

There were two more bomb outrages
to-night. Another outrage occurred
following the shooting of the two boys
in Hanover Street. Two soldiers were
wounded by this explosion.

Colonel Potter to-night issued an
order empowering the Crown forces to
arrest any person suspected of acting
in a manner prejudicial to the city's
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America's Voice Vital at Genoa, Says Rathenau

Attempt to Solve Problem
of European Reconstruc-
tion Futile Without Our
Aid, He Tells Reichstag

Discounts False Hopes

Conference Unlikely to Give
Any Relief From Repara-
tions Burdens, He Warns

BERLIN, March 7. (By The Asso-
ciated Press).—"The United States,
which decided the war and shaped the
peace of Versailles, alone can save the
Genoa conference from becoming a fu-
tile attempt at solving the problems of
European reconstruction."

This opinion was expressed to-day by
Dr. Walter Rathenau, the Minister of
Foreign Affairs, before the Reichstag's
budget committee. He was discussing
reparations and Germany's foreign
problems.

Dr. Rathenau warned the Deputies
against undue optimism in expecting
relief from the deliberations at Genoa.
He said that the absence of the
United States from the conference
would severely restrict the use-
fulness of the gathering, which at best
would be but another halting place on
the road to world peace and economic
reconstruction.

The Foreign Minister's reference to
American relief in Europe occupied a
conspicuous part of his speech, which
constituted his first positive utterance
since taking over the foreign ministry,
dealing specifically with the problem of
America's relations to European
economics as viewed in official German
quarters.

In the course of his reference to the
Genoa meeting Dr. Rathenau told the
Genoa committee that material relief
from reparations burdens hardly would
be forthcoming in a gathering of forty
various nations, most of which were
directly or indirectly interested in the
Versailles Treaty. He declared that the
Supreme Council and the Reparation
Commission would continue to be the
court of last appeal on all reparation
issues.

Referring to the Genoa conference
the Foreign Minister said:
"Genoa will furnish an opportunity
for diagnosing the general causes of
the world's ailments and for inducing
the nations to collaborate in disas-
trous ways and means to heal the mal-
adies from which the entire European
continent is suffering."

Discussing America's part in eco-
nomic reconstruction, Dr. Rathenau
said:

"It will depend largely on the atti-
tude of the United States whether the
Genoa conference will constitute a
milestone along the road leading to
world peace. Through its entry into
the war the United States decided the
outcome. In Versailles it determined
the peace, and now it is throwing its
political and economic assets into the
balance it is in a position to accom-
plish the salvaging of the disordered
direction of political and economic
peace."

Dr. Rathenau expressed the hope
that in America the people would be
awake and strong in their determina-
tion "that Europe shall not be the
source, the oldest and strongest,
of civilization, shall not be shattered."
"The people who decided the war and
made the peace," said Dr.